









## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
STERILIZED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1883.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the observations we made in our issue of Saturday, the 7th inst., referring to the scandalously insufficient arrangements made by the local Government to grapple with the difficulties presented by the sudden appearance of cholera in the waters of the Colony, have not been seen on barren ground.

In the course of other remarks we then said:—Without pursuing the subject further, we would suggest to His Excellency the Governor that several of the so-called urgent works now in progress in this island might, without serious detriment to the public interests, be temporarily suspended, so as to enable "the honourable the Surveyor General" to devote a small portion of his gigantic intellect and unparalleled energy to the erection on Stonecutters Island of a suitable hospital for the reception of all persons suffering from any infectious disease of a malignant type. The necessity for such a hospital is so apparent that arguments on its behalf are not called for. We blame the Government for not having foreseen this contingency, and for not having made the requisite preparations. The *Douglas*, with one case of cholera on board, was ordered into quarantine yesterday, and for the next ten days the whole of the officers and crew will practically be prisoners in the midst of disease. Why could not the suffering man have been at once conveyed to a hospital on Stonecutters Island? This would have enabled the steamer, under undergoing the usual examination and taking the customary precautions, to pursue her avocations after a lapse of two or three days. Some high officer of the Hongkong Government has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in not, after our cholera experience last year, making ample preparations to deal with similar difficulties. Who that officer is we neither know nor care. The interests of this Colony appear to have been shamefully neglected in this matter; we, and the community at large, look to Governor Bowen to see that our well-grounded complaints are removed without loss of time. If cholera is admitted into Hongkong through the culpable neglect of the Government authorities, a very grave responsibility will undoubtedly rest on the Head of the Executive.

In justice it must be admitted that as soon as the emergency arose, the Government, according to the lights of His Excellency's advisers, lost very little time in making what was presumed to be the best possible arrangements under the circumstances. A commencement was quickly made in the construction of matcheds on Stonecutters Island for the accommodation of patients, and military tents were borrowed from His Excellency the Major General Commanding and erected without loss of time. Truly enough these measures were altogether insufficient to meet the requirements of what was unquestionably a most serious crisis; still it may be fairly conceded that the Government showed itself amenable to reason, and ready to do all within its power in what was considered best for the public interests.

It is openly stated—and we exceedingly regret that any grounds should exist for such a statement—that Sir George Bowen is fast degenerating into a mere puppet in the hands of a select coterie of his advisers. His Excellency is openly censured for leaving so much power in the hands of his subordinates, and it is broadly hinted that he would better study his own official reputation and the interests of the Colony by personally devoting a little more of his time and attention to the duties of his high and responsible position, instead of leaving the entire control of the machine of government to the Colonial Secretary, and his mightiness "the honourable the Surveyor-General." Sir George Bowen will know how far these public rebukes are justified; we have done our duty in pointing out that His Excellency's popularity is rapidly on the decline, not merely with one party, but in every section of our cosmopolitan community. As pointed out, the Government displayed laudable energy in borrowing tents and in proceeding with the construction of matcheds on Stonecutters Island—after we had called attention to the deficiencies in the hospital accommodation on that convenient quarantine refuge. By good

fortune the cholera has not proved a dangerous visitant, although several lives have been lost—perhaps recklessly thrown away—but had it proved epidemic, as might easily have been the case, who shall say that the Hongkong Government would not have been blamed, and justly blamed for the incompleteness of their arrangements to enable them to fairly grapple with the difficulties of the position? We consider that Governor Bowen has been most unfairly treated by his immediate advisers; he is a comparative stranger in Hongkong and could have very little, if any, experience of our cholera visitations. Why, we ask, was His Excellency not apprised of our previous experiences and of the measures then adopted, so that he could form his own judgment, and decide what under all circumstances was the best course to pursue? We ask, but we ask in vain, and we may wait till doomsday before we receive a reply. However, we repeat, what we stated on Saturday, that some high officer of the government is responsible for the disgraceful lack of accommodation on Stonecutters Island for the unfortunate persons from the quarantined steamers *Dali* and *Douglas*, when these vessels were first sent across the harbour—and we say that the responsible officer is Mr. J. M. Price, "the honourable the Surveyor-General."

Last year when we were visited by cholera, several excellent wooden and mat buildings were constructed on Stonecutters Island, buildings specially designed for patients suffering from this dangerous disease, and containing ample accommodation, not merely for purposes of segregation, but for the proper treatment of those infected. Previous to last year the turrets and other portions of the old convict prison had been utilised. A few months ago, prior to the arrival of Sir George Bowen, Mr. J. M. Price took it upon himself to order the demolition of these useful structures. Why the Surveyor General, who had only recently arrived from England, so hastily demolished all traces of the good work accomplished by his *locum tenens*, leaving the colony practically at the mercy of any infectious disease, we are not in a position to state authoritatively. Perhaps it was to serve selfish personal interests, perhaps to lead up to his own aggrandisement, perchance to save the Government the expense of paying the watchman's wages. Whatever Mr. Price's ideas may have been, it is positively certain that without any apparent justifiable reason he caused these useful buildings to be demolished, without providing anything in the shape of a suitable substitute. His Excellency the Governor is respectfully invited to thoroughly investigate the truth of these assertions. As to the extent of Mr. Price's culpability we would rather not venture an opinion; we leave the Government and the public to form their own ideas. Fortunately the present plague of cholera has not been a severe one; but deaths unhappily have occurred, and how far the Hongkong Government is responsible for these deaths is a matter for after consideration.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ANYBODY can tell you what to put in a newspaper; but the real problem is what to leave out.

"Good morning, Fred," said Brown; "how is your wife? Better, I hope?" "Yes," replied Fred; "better, but not out of danger. The doctor calls regularly every day."

SAYS the *North China Advertiser* of the 9th inst.—The *Takasegawa Maru*, we are glad to hear, came off during last night's flood tide, and is now at Woosung. She will most likely leave on her voyage to Japan to-day.

NEW YORK City has two thousand rag-pickers, whose collections are valued at £150,000 per year, while the hand-carts engaged in the same business gather £600,000 worth. The entire rag trade of the country reaches about £5,000,000 annually.

THE following weather telegram, received from Manila at 5.15 p.m., was courteously forwarded to us by the Harbour Master yesterday evening:—"The typhoon announced yesterday travels very slowly, the given direction seems to be of great diameter; it is, however, to the North of Luzon."

THIS *Hugo News* of the 26th ult. says:—We have been informed upon good authority that, unless heavy weather is experienced, there is every probability the *Sumida Maru* will be safely removed from her present perilous position. There are, we understand, three bulkheads in the vessel, the forward one alone being injured, and the holes in the steamer's bottom are all in the forward compartment. The damaged bulkhead and the injuries to the bottom have been temporarily repaired, and pumping to free the vessel from water was to have been commenced yesterday. So far the weather has been very favourable, and as there is an abundance of hand material and labour, the chances of saving the *Sumida Maru* are apparently much better than was at first anticipated. As regards the cargo, also, salvaging operations have been attended with considerable success, the flat taken by the steamer keeping a good deal of the sugar, of which the cargo was chiefly composed, out of reach of the water.

A LAWYER who climbs upon a chair after a law-book gets a little higher in order that he may get a little lore.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Japanese paper in Korea says that communication between Jinsen and Seoul is impeded by the recent regulations, making liable to a fine Japanese who are out of treaty limits. Next September passports will be easily obtainable, and then the inconvenience will cease.

WE read that vaccination has been introduced among the Koreans, but so many rumours have been circulated discrediting the operation, that the Governor General of Jemado has found it expedient to issue a notification advising the people to take advantage of this valuable protection against the scourge of small pox.

IT may be information to some of our readers to learn that the House of Commons has voted on questions relating to Mr. Bradlaugh on no fewer than eleven occasions, while his case has been before the law courts in one shape or another twice as many times. This is the sort of thing that turns men into martyrs, and gains them friends from the ranks of their enemies.

THE correspondent of a Japanese journal, who is at Fusan, writes that a Chinese officer, accompanied by four Chinese and two Koreans, arrived there on the 27th ultimo, having made the journey overland from Seoul to Tonal. The object of the trip was to examine the intervening country for purposes of trade, and after making a map the officer will return. The telegraph station is to be in Nishino-machi, in the Fusan settlement, and the cables will run from Yokohama, in Hizen, via the islands of Iki and Tsushima.

"If you love me as I love you, no knife can cut our love in two," sang a young coachman in Connecticut to his adored one, the daughter of the Governor. The passion had sprung up while the fair damsel was teaching the amorous Jehu to read and write. The pair were secretly married, and when the circumstance leaked out the old Governor disowned his daughter and cast her forth for ever. Still she had the man she loved, and it will naturally be concluded that they lived happily ever afterwards. But they did nothing of the kind. He started a livery stable, and succeeded well. She developed a temper, and did not succeed at all, except in getting a divorce. The moral of this story "lies in the application of it."

HERE are a few questions and answers from a recent competitive examination in England. The report is claimed to be official. All the answers were not given by the same individual, but all were by young men supposed to be educated: A student was asked, "Who was Esau?" His reply was, "Esau was a man who wrote fables, and sold the copyright to a publisher for a bottle of port." Another student was asked to give some account of Volsey. His reply was, "Volsey was a famous general who fought in the Crimean war, and who, after being defeated several times, said to Cromwell, 'Ah, if I had only served you as you have served me, I would not have been deserted in my old age.'" "What was the Star Chamber?" Answer: "An astronomer's room." "What was meant by the 'year of Jubilee'?" Answer: "Leap-year." "What was the 'Bronze Age'?" Answer: "When the new pennies became current coin of the realm." "What are the 'Letters of Junius'?" Answer: "Letters written in the month of June." "What is the Age of Reason?" Answer: "The time that has elapsed since the person of that name was born."

THIS following appears in the *Yokohama Gazette*, under the heading "Occasional Notes":—"It can truly be said that Korea has no longer any claim to the title of Hermit Kingdom. The government of Korea have now made treaties with several of the powers; and in order to place herself on a good commercial footing has organised a maritime customs service which like its sister service in China is to be under the direct management of foreigners. If the employment of foreigners in the Korean customs service is attended with anything like the success which has marked the career of China's maritime customs service (and we have no reason for doubt on this point) then Korea will be able to vie with her Chinese and Japanese neighbours as regards commercial intercourse with European nations. Mr. P. G. von Mollendorff has, it is now transpired, made suitable arrangements for the employment of Europeans in His Majesty's customs service in the face of great difficulties, and about twenty gentlemen forming the first of the staff were landed at Jemchun (the port of Seoul) the capital) a few days ago. A few others are, we understand, engaged to go over shortly, and within twelve months from now it is anticipated that in Korean ports may be found steamers and sailing vessels of all nationalities loading and discharging valuable freights, to say nothing of passengers. It is a remarkable fact that the overtures of Messrs. Tong Keng Sing and Tong Mow Choo, of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, to make some considerable loans to the Korean Government have been studiously rejected; perhaps the wisdom of such refusals will before long be apparent. One thing seems probable, and it is this, that as Korea has a customs service worked by Europeans and has made reasonable treaties with influential powers, she will not long require to be under the wing of China; she will find other nations besides China ready to lend her any pecuniary assistance she may require, and on reasonable terms. Money is considered to be the sinews of war, as it also is of trade; and granting that Korea has her coffers fairly well filled, she ought to go ahead. She has fortunately before her the results, good and bad, of foreign intercourse with China and Japan; and it is to be hoped that her government will steer a course clear of many unwise actions and short-sighted strokes of policy which have done so much to check the trade of this country and to hamper that of China; which latter, great as it is, might be further developed.

THE SING TSUN, a fishmonger, charged before Captain Thomson last Wednesday with piratical attacking Lo Ahing's junk and plundering the same to the extent of \$200 worth of goods, in conjunction with others not in custody, was discharged this morning, the witnesses in the case having failed to appear.

EDWARD KELLY, of England, an unemployed steward, was brought before Mr. Woodhouse this morning on a charge of being drunk and not paying vehicle hire yesterday. U Alap, a ricksha coolie, stated that at 8 p.m. yesterday the defendant engaged his two-wheeler when he took him from the barracks to the Stag Hotel. The prisoner told him to wait and came out at 9.30 when he wanted to engage another conveyance, but he would not let him do so. Kelly owes him 20 cents for the trip and the time he waited. A Punjaabee testified to seeing the defendant in a condition which was described as "heavily drunk." His worship ordered the defendant to ante up his vehicle hire and then sent him about his business, which was certainly a very light sentence.

YET another revolver victim. Really some people seem to play with firearms as though they were harmless toys for children. We read that a few weeks ago several friends assembled at a dinner party at Bristol. One person very foolishly introduced a revolver, which was examined by the company and declared not to be loaded. Unfortunately one chamber in the six happened to contain a ball cartridge, and after the trigger had been snapped several times this chamber came round in its turn. The trigger was then snapped by a lady, and the ball entered a gentleman's head, killing him dead on the spot. The circumstance was, of course, purely accidental, but who ever heard of a gun or pistol accident that was not. People who are habitually cautious seem to be thoroughly reckless when firearms are introduced, and so it will be, we fear, to the end of the chapter.

THERE would appear to be troublesome Portuguese consuls in other places besides Hongkong. In a recent number of the *Hawaiian Gazette*, a correspondent, who signs himself "Business Man" puts the following pertinent queries:—"Where is the office of the Portuguese Consul? What are his office hours? Where is the printed announcement in Portuguese or English, of his location and hours? Where is the notification, either in Portuguese or English, of the location of either or any of the Hawaiian papers? Does the simple renting of an upstairs room without any external indication comprise the entire duties of a consul? If the gentleman is too much engaged to attend at the office, or too economical to have a board written, would it not be advisable to ship a Portuguese, say at \$10 per month, to stand outside of the consularly closed portal of the consulate, and drive away the unfortunate women, many of whom we see daily, encumbered with children and laden down with household appendages, sitting for hours in the blazing hot sun, on the side-walk and door-steps of Merchant street, patiently waiting for the man who should be there."

"A WOMAN" writes to the *Times*, to ask that men have their say on women's dress, and decide authoritatively what is or is not "rational dress," a lady may be permitted "to represent that men's costume is by no means perfect, and admits of much improvement as regards health, convenience, and grace." The writer says:—"It is rather difficult to speak out plainly enough to substantiate my assertion as to the first point; but doctors will testify that there has been a great increase of late among young men of liver and kidney disease, not to speak of other delicate parts. This is owing, I believe, to the fashion which has prevailed of small cut-away coats, leaving loins and stomach unwrapped, save by the tight and often thin trousers. Older men frequently suffer from chill taken from sitting on damp seats or cold stone, from which a woman would be protected by her more voluminous garments. The absurdity of the open coat and waistcoat, turned back just where the throat and chest needs covering, is more generally recognised. . . . The large expanse of starched shirt front, held together, perhaps, with but one small stud, is ridiculous in every way. It is a sham, for most, if not all, wearers supplement its deficiency by a warm vest below, which cannot, however, quite exclude a searching wind or keen night air, after leaving a warm room, from reaching the lungs. . . . We come now to the crucial garment so recommended for women's imitation—trousers. If these be so adapted to allow the free use of the limbs, how is it that men wear knickerbockers for bicycling, rowing, running, and climbing? I once heard a gentleman, who had been to a fancy ball in hose and silk stockings, exclaim, 'How jolly it is to dance without trousers.' I suppose he found they fettered freedom of action. The chief difference between man's dress and woman's is the principle of suspension. The former uses braces, and hangs all the weight on the shoulders; the latter uses corsets and suspends from the waist. Braces would not do for women; they would cut, and pain the delicate flesh of the breasts. Do they suit men? Is it not curious that in all active exercises they are discarded and a belt substituted? I can easily imagine many inconveniences attending their use; but content myself with suggesting the question. I have said nothing about the grace of men's dress—everyone must allow it might be more ornamental. No one who has ever seen a stout elderly man without his coat can help shuddering at the thought of a matron, stout and elderly, clad in the full garment, with only a full roll round the waistband of the voluminous trousers, valuable to the morphologist as showing the course of evolution. Men and women are structurally different in make and physical constitution. I am so benighted as to think their dress should also differ to suit their needs. I could say something in defence of the use (not the abuse) of the abhorred corset; but I prefer begging men to perfect their own costume before attacking the dress worn by one still calling herself a woman."

NO fresh cases of cholera have been reported from the quarantine station. The cases of diarrhoea and cholera reported from the *Dali* yesterday have greatly improved.

THE river steamer *Spark*, lately purchased from the Steamboat Company by a well known firm in Haiphong, has recently undergone an overhaul at the Cosmopolitan Dock, and was tried yesterday with most satisfactory results. She is expected to attain a speed of about nine knots. The *Spark* will leave for Haiphong in a few days, and she will no doubt prove a most suitable craft for the river traffic between that port and Hanoi.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Namdinh that the French troops there are bombarded and attacked by the enemy almost every night. Their lives are most trying owing to these incessant harassing attacks. Dysentery unfortunately prevails to a great extent amongst the soldiers, principally owing to their drinking the river water which is very muddy and impure. No other water can be obtained without sending to Elephant Mountain, a distance of 15 hours by steam launch. When our correspondent wrote reinforcements were daily expected.

A PROJECT is on foot to perpetuate the memory of Sir Arthur Kennedy, lately deceased, who was once Governor of Hongkong, by the erection of a public statue or other suitable memorial in this colony. The notion is a praiseworthy one, and we wish the movement every success. Has it never struck any of our leaders of public opinion and leading citizens that it would be a disgraceful act on the part of the community to recognise in some way or other the sterling abilities and eminent public services of the late Sir John Smale? It is positively certain that the late Chief Justice was the most eminent servant of the Government that has yet set foot in this island, and his services in the interests of the public and in the cause of humanity and civilisation stand without a parallel in the modern history of the Far East. Truly enough such a man has an undying fame in the glory of his actions; still Hongkong has certainly been shabby over the memory of the kindly-hearted Chief Justice whose associations with Hongkong form one of the brightest pages in its history.

FROM a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that a public meeting of residents in this colony will be held in the City Hall on the afternoon of Saturday next at 3 o'clock, under the presidency of Sir George Phillips, to consider the advisability of honouring the memory of an esteemed ruler in this colony, the late Sir Arthur Kennedy, by the erection of a statue or other memorial. The movement, inaugurated by a number of admirers of the deceased ex-governor, has been most cordially supported by all classes of the community, the Chinese especially showing themselves warmly in favor of the project. Sir Arthur Kennedy was almost universally esteemed during his residence in Hongkong, and although opinions may differ as to his success as a Governor and to his political abilities, it must be conceded on all sides that he was a true man, a thorough gentleman, and a faithful and devoted servant of the British Government. It is such men that nations delight to honor, and we hope to shortly see a statue of "Good Sir Arthur" erected in a prominent position in the colony, to perpetuate his memory and to show how a commercial community can appreciate the many excellent qualities which gained him respect and esteem wherever he went.

## SUPREME COURT.

(Before His Lordship the Hon. Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS.)  
July 11th, 1883.

LOUREIRO v. ROZARIO, (CLUB LUSITANO).  
Messrs. O'Malley and Francis appeared for the plaintiff, instructed by Messrs. Brecken, Wotton and Deacon; and Mr. McKean for the defence, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson.

This was a case in which the plaintiff Mr. J. Loureiro, the Portuguese Consul-General at this port, sued the defendants (comprising the general committee of the Club for mutual exclusion from the Lusitano Club, on July 14th 1882, of which club the plaintiff was then a member. As suggested by the Chief Justice, the particulars regarding the reasons for expulsion were not discussed at this hearing of the matter. Mr. Francis, in opening the case for the plaintiff, questioned the right of the Club to expel Mr. Loureiro upon the grounds that the meeting at which the plaintiff had been expelled was an informal one, as due notice had not been given in accordance with the statutes of the club as originated in 1866. The notice, he argued, was issued on the 13th of July, 1882, in lieu of the requisite three days' notice of meeting being given. That the plaintiff was not aware of the nature of the proceedings to be held at that meeting, and that they were not made known to the plaintiff, and that he was a member of that club had not been heard in his own defence at said meeting and was not present. The learned counsel quoted in support of his argument the decision from the case of Fisher v. Kosses in Chancery Division Reports p. 343 and Labouchere v. Lord Wharfedale and others 11th Chancery Division Reports p. 343.

Mr. McKean, in opening the case for the defendants argued that the matter now at issue was one which did not come under the jurisdiction of the court, owing to the fact of the dissolution of the old club in 1875, and the formation of a new one at that time. The learned counsel for the defence in calling attention to the proprietary status of the club, said that the plaintiff had no proprietary interest in the institution whatsoever. His Lordship reserved decision upon this point. At this juncture the court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

After fifteen minutes' rest, the court resumed its proceedings with a view of settling upon behalf of the defendants the financial status of the club, and whether any proprietary right was vested in members of the club, who only paid subscriptions. Addresses by the counsel on both sides followed, at the close of which His Lordship informed the litigants that he should reserve judgment.

A full report will appear in our next issue.

## JAPANESE PAPERS ON THE FRANCO-ANAMITE AFFAIRS.

The *Bukha Shimpō*, commenting on the dark prospects between China and France, says:—"The latest news in the foreign and native papers testifies to the critical situation now obtaining in Annam. In the battle which took place on the 19th ultimo between the French soldiers and the Black Flags, the former were defeated and are now besieged; so they have to suspend operations till reinforcements arrive from France. It is reported that the French Government has telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief in Tonquin, ordering him to shoot all Chinese soldiers who attempt to enter Annam. It therefore, appears that hostilities have commenced, a fact which renders a peaceful solution of the difficulty between France and China extremely difficult. Public opinion in China appears to be in favour of war, so that, much as Li may desire peace, in the long run it is almost certain that he will have to appeal to arms. Presuming, therefore, that war is inevitable, it would be well for us to consider what effect it would have upon Japan. Morally speaking, war between two nations with both of which we are in treaty is not a matter of congratulation, nor is it desirable when viewed from a political standpoint. But as it is within the province of both parties to fight if they please, we can do nothing in the matter. We would not have taken the trouble to show what effect the war would have on Japan but for its influence on trade. According to International Law the belligerents have a right to prohibit trade in certain articles or to suspend it altogether. It now remains to be seen how China and France will act in this matter. There is, however, no doubt that in case of war commerce will be more or less affected. If it is only of short duration, the injury arising will not be so serious as if it should be a protracted one. A great change will take place in the demand for a supply of merchandise. For example, coal, sea-products, rice, silk and other articles will rise in value, or, in other words, the demand for them will increase."

Takashima, Karatsu and Miike coals are exported to China in large quantities, where they find a ready sale; and as coal is an article of great importance in warlike operations, Chinese and French merchants will purchase it, thus causing a rise in its price. Again, as peaches, pears, and other fruits are easy to transport and are useful provisions, the Chinese and French, though they are not needed for daily consumption there, will rise. In this case Japanese merchants will export them, and secure large profits. It must also be taken into consideration that tea and silk form an important item in the export trade of China; and as trade will be impeded between China and France, the French must purchase their silk from Japan, although a small portion of the Chinese staple may find its way through English and Italian merchants into France. The importance of the silk trade between China and France may be inferred from the fact that, out of a total export of the value of £4,232,388, 44,018 bales were shipped to France. This being the case, there is no doubt that, although France may obtain a small quantity through foreign merchants, still, if she is not able to deal directly with China, there is a hopeful prospect for Japanese silk; the trade will recover from its dormant condition; and the circulation of money will improve. In fact, however disastrous war may prove to France and China, it will not injure the commerce of Japan but rather benefit it. This is only our prognostication founded on cursory survey of things as they appear. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of our forecast, but the laws of political economy and the experience of the past demonstrate the same facts. We are anxious to watch the development of affairs in company with our readers."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, after saying that war between China and France is a possible contingency, proceeds to discuss the situation as follows:—"Should France take possession of Annam, and the Red River, and open up a trade route to Yunnan, it will be one of the greatest events that have taken place in the East for years. On the other hand, if China succeeds in keeping the French out of Annam, she will become conceded a great power in the hands of the English. Again, in China the English enjoy an almost exclusive monopoly of the commerce of seventeen to eighteen of the twenty-two ports, which are open to foreign trade."

The same paper says, about the trade in our treaty ports:—"England has attained to eminence through her commerce. If, therefore, it were to diminish, she would not be able to maintain her present power and wealth. This is the reason why England pays greater attention to Eastern affairs than any other of the nations of Europe. Suppose the French take possession of Annam, and the Red River, and open up a trade route to Yunnan, and the adjacent provinces—a great change will take place in the commercial customs which have hitherto been observed there. The English will suffer severely and the French will enrich themselves at their cost. . . . This being the case, it is only natural that the English Government should take precautions against the events which are imminent. Sir Harry Parkes having been appointed Minister to China, there is no doubt he will do his best to protect the interests of the country. . . . The English will be very useful at this juncture. England having great interests at stake, it is only to be expected that she will not object to French aggression. . . . Hitherto it has been the rule for France and England to set in concert so far as their common interests were concerned. . . . France takes Annam, will she concede to England the same freedom of trade as she will herself enjoy? We think not. . . . It is not surprising that the English are so anxious to see the French in Annam. . . . The only alternative to the French is the Chinese. . . . The English are either to side with China or England naturally. This being so, England will be compelled to interfere in these affairs which have hitherto assumed a very critical aspect. This trouble seems a disturbing influence which we cannot well describe. . . . China obtains the victory, it will be followed by her making unpleasant demands upon Japan. . . . On the other hand, if China were defeated, it would lead to unpleasant events taking place in Asia. . . . At any rate it is necessary that we should be prepared for either contingency."

The *Yokohama Specie Bank* of the origin of the Liberator's comment upon these affairs, says:—"Should the complication between France and China culminate in a war, it will be a great misfortune, not only to the belligerents themselves, but to the whole of the continent of Asia. . . . The Chinese will suffer the most. . . . When the Chinese are victorious or defeated the war will have a disastrous effect on this country."



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 452.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

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COLOURS in all LANDSCAPE SHADES.

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SABLE & HOG BRUSHES in large selections.

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MILL BOARDS. OIL BLOCKS.

WHATMAN'S WATER COLOUR BLOCKS.

ENGLISH MADE PICTURE FRAMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS  
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payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

## YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,400,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,200,000.00  
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TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883.....\$3,800,000.00

### DIRECTORS.

E. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

Wm. MEYERSON, Esq.,  
J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

## RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [478]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., Chairman.  
Lo Yook Moon, Esq., CHU CHIE NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO ANEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [601]

## Intimations.

DE ROGERS HAS REMOVED TO  
No. 2, DUNDRELL STREET,  
just in the rear of the Oriental Bank.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [551]

### A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING  
TO BE HAD AT  
MODERATE TERMS.

Apply to  
A. L. BARRETTTO,  
No. 223, Spring Gardens.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [544]

### CARD.

COMFORTABLE BOARD & LODGING  
TO BE HAD AT  
MODERATE TERMS.

Apply to  
A. L. BARRETTTO,  
No. 223, Spring Gardens.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [544]

## Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-  
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.  
15, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-  
MORROW, the 12th day of July, 1883, at  
THREE O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolution  
Passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the  
Company held on the 10th day of June, 1883,  
will be submitted for confirmation as a Special  
Resolution.

By Order,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [490]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-  
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.  
15, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-  
MORROW, the 12th day of July, 1883, at 3.15  
O'CLOCK P.M., when Resolutions will be pro-  
posed that each of the existing Shares of the  
Company be Divided into Five Shares of \$100;  
upon each of which the sum of \$20, shall be  
credited as paid up, and that the Memorandum  
and Articles of Association be altered in accordance  
therewith.

By Order,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [491]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at the  
office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on  
MONDAY, the 30th July instant, at THREE  
O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of  
receiving a Report of the Directors together with  
a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend,  
and Electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [546]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 17th to the  
30th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [547]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in  
the above Company will be held at the Head  
Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the  
31st instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., for the  
purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors  
and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last,  
and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant,  
both days inclusive.

By Order,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [541]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that  
CERTIFICATES for the present Shares  
in the Society may be obtained upon application  
at the Offices of the Company, in Exchange for  
Old Certificates or Provisional Scrip.

By Order,  
DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [518]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS OF TWENTY  
per cent. upon Contributions for the year  
1882 has this day been DECLARED.  
WARRANTS may be had on Application at  
the Office of the Society on and after the 21st  
instant.

By Order of the Board,  
DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE  
COMPANY.

THE List of Applications for SHARES in  
the above named Company will CLOSE  
at SHANGHAI, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.  
Shanghai, 4th July, 1883. [540]

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. F. VINCENT'S WINE & SPIRIT  
STORE and also the BAKERY which  
was formerly at No. 8, Peel Street, has been  
REMOVED to No. 24, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [526]

### A SITUATION WANTED.

BY A SOBER STEADY MAN, who can  
write a Good Plain Hand, who has had  
considerable experience in various capacities in  
China, and who is willing to turn his hand to  
anything that may be offered him. Good character  
and testimonials for the last twenty years.

Apply to  
A. B. C.,  
Care of Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1883. [525]

### WANTED TO RENT.

FOR Two Months during the Summer, a  
FURNISHED RESIDENCE in MACAO  
the Price Grate preferred.  
Send Particulars to  
C. B. A.,  
Care of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [524]

## Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE,"  
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

### JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,  
COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.	Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.
" Cotton Trimming Lace.	" Earrings to match the above.
" "Silk Handkerchief Border.	" Fancy Pendant.
" "Silk Circular and Square D'oyleys.	" Plain Chain Necklet.
" "and Black Silk Fiddle.	" Fancy Locket.
" Silk Parasol Cover.	" Fancy Bracelet.
" Cotton Parasol Cover.	" Brooch (Love Knot).
" Silk Veil and Scarf.	" " (Marguerite).
" Silk Collar and Cuffs.	" " (Slipper).
" Silk Collar Breast Pendant.	" " (Shell).
" Silk Collar Breast Pointed.	" " (Circular).
" Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.	" " (Fan).
" and Black Silk Necktie.	" " (Lily).
" Silk Mittens.	" Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.  
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE  
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

S. MEYERS,  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [28]

KELLY & WALSH'S  
LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.

FORTY CENTS EACH. FORTY CENTS EACH.

Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.	Plutarch's Lives for every day Readers.
Baths and Bathing.	De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium Eater.
The Heart and its Functions.	Reasons why we believe the Bible.
Health in Schools.	Handy Classical Dictionary.
Exercise and Training.	Familiar English Quotations.
The House and its Surroundings.	Familiar Latin Quotations.
Personal Appearances in Health and Disease.	Familiar French Quotations.
The Skin and its Troubles.	The Secretary's Assistant and Correspondent's Guide.
Alcohol, its use and abuse.	Moore's Lalla Rookh.
Alimentary Death, its promotion and prevention.	Handy Book of Synonyms.
Dictionary of Daily Blunders.	Tourists' French Pronouncing Hand Book.
Dictionary of Mythology.	The New Testament and the Revised Version.
Rejected Addresses by Horace and James Smith.	Elizabeth; or the Exiles of Siberia.
Dictionary of English Proverbs.	Bible Truths with Shakespearian Parallels.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.	Common Mind Troubles.
Poker, How to Play it, by one of its Victims.	The Habitation in Relation to Health.
The Secret of a Clear Head.	

Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition.....\$ 1.00.  
Every Man his own Lawyer—completely revised.....2.50.  
Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking.....1.00.  
A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with  
Index to more than 15,000 words.....3.00.  
The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion.....1.00.  
The Sight and how to preserve it; by Angell.....0.60.  
Etiquette of Good Society.....0.75.

### FRANCE, CHINA AND TONQUIN.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.  
Across Chrysé, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South  
China Border Lands from Canton to Mandchay by Archibald R. Colquhoun,  
with 3 specially prepared Maps, 30 facsimiles of native drawings and 300  
illustrations, 2 vols.....\$12.50.  
Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam-Vietnam du XVIIe au XIXe  
Siècle, d'après des documents Chinois par G. Devéria. Ouvrage accom-  
pagné d'une Carte.....3.00.  
La Conquête du Ton-Kin par vingt-sept Français Sous le Commandement du  
Léon Dupuis.....0.75.  
La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.....7.50.

### KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

W. B. BREWER.  
HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.  
NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.  
FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES; Very Cheap.  
THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,  
at a Cheaper Rate than can be had down from London.  
LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, AND COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

### NEW BOOKS.

A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE AND SEASIDE LIBRARIES.  
WALTON'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE,  
WHO'S WHO?

STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.

LAWN TENNIS SETS. SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND  
CRICKET MARKERS.

SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANthe." BEZIQUE.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

### SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

WE ARE SHOWING EX "GLENEARN."

VERY FINE INDIA LONG CLOTHS.

NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.

White All OVER TUCKINGS—A New White Dress Material.

COLOURED CHECKED GEPHYRES for washing dresses.

POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmere and delaines for summer dressing gowns.

A Fresh Assortment of Best Silk and Wool FLANNELS.

French Embroidered Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.

An entirely New Stock of Ladies' PARASOLS.

Ladies' Plain and Fancy COLLARS.

Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.

Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.

A Fresh Delivery of Atkinson's SCENTS! A few Specialties in BOOKS.

SEWING MACHINES in all the Leading makes, &c., &c., &c.

### A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [249]

### FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS  
No. 10 to 12.  
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 OZ.  
U. S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 22 Inches Wide.  
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL  
COTTON TWINE—5, 6, 7, & 8 Fold.  
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.  
WILLIAM DOLAN,  
27, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [290]

### FOR SALE.

EX. S.S. "YORKSHIRE" AND CONNECTING  
STEAMERS FROM OPORTO.  
A SMALL INVOICE OF GUEDDES  
WELL KNOWN  
3 GRAPES' PORT WINE.  
Apply to  
F. J. V. JORGE.  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [260]

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CRYSTAL,"  
Captain R. A. Darling, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant,  
at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [539]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Wright, will be despatched for the  
above Port, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant,  
at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [548]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN,"

Captain Marquez, will be despatched for the  
above Port, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant,  
at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BRANDAO & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [549]

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENLARG,"

Captain Clarke, expected here on or about the  
17th instant, will have immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1883. [523]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENVENUE,"

Captain Potter, shortly expected, will have im-  
mediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1883. [520]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE  
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship

"AMERIQUE,"

Jouvé, Commander, will sail on or about the  
18th July, for MARSEILLES,  
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN and SUEZ; and with leave to call at  
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection  
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line  
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,  
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the  
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly  
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the  
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by  
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at  
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special  
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and  
Stewardess.

FARES 1st CLASS, 2nd CLASS.

Hongkong to Marseilles \$300 \$240.

RETURN TICKETS are now Granted by the  
Steamers of this Line available for the  
undetermined periods, to be reckoned from the  
date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for  
which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-  
embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

6 Months.....\$520.....\$410.  
12 ".....560.....445.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [509]

## SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship